Pauline M Stein 10-22-07

PROSPECT PARK.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

BEECHER

NAVY YARD

VIEWS OF Brooklyn

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BROOKLYN

THE former city of Brooklyn, now a borough of the huge metropolis of Greater New York, is situated on the western end of Long Island, south and east of Manhattan Island, from which it is separated by the body of water known as the East River. This great borough is about eight miles in width and somewhat over eleven in length, and includes within its boundaries about seventy-eight square miles. Only Chicago, New Orleans and Philadelphia exceed Brooklyn in area, and only Manhattan, Chicago and Philadelphia have more inhabitants than its total population of 1,400,000.

Brooklyn was first settled by a colony of the Dutch India Company, who founded the village of "Wallabogt," near the Navy Yard, but the settlement received later the name of "Breucklyn," in honor of an old Netherland city. In after years many New Englanders made their homes here, and the intellectual and literary character for which the city has long been famous may be attributed to the influence of their posterity.

Unlike New York, Brooklyn is not a cosmopolitan city. It has rather the conservative atmosphere of a New England community. The greater part of the city is elevated high above tide water and the streets are wide and for the most part at right angles. Thousands of men in various walks of industry on Manhattan Island sleep and keep their families in the more pleasant surroundings of the "City of Churches," a well deserved name, when it is realized that within its borders are about five hundred houses of worship and almost six hundred thousand members. The first church was erected in 1654.

Brooklyn is noted as a great financial center. Its sixteen savings banks have an aggregate deposit of nearly $200,000,000 and its eighteen national state banks a surplus of $9,000,000 and deposits of $50,000,000. The total assessed valuation is over $700,000,000.

The Park System of the Borough of Brooklyn is without a superior in the world. In particular the great Prospect Park vies with Central Park, Manhattan, and with Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the first honors as the most beautiful public reservation in America.

The many improvements now projected in the shape of wonderful bridges and tunnels which will link closer the splendid borough with its sister Manhattan are bound to make the city still greater in population and wealth in the immediate future. The magnitude of the coming Brooklyn of this century cannot be forecasted readily. The city's possibilities are illimitable. It is destined to be the scene of great industrial and commercial enterprises, without any sacrifice of the unaffected cast of its intellectual and social life. It is, at least, safe to prophesy that the Borough of Brooklyn will eventually be the greatest part of the most marvelous metropolis the world has ever seen.

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FULTON STREET FROM TEMPLE BAR BUILDING

Fulton Street is the main artery in Brooklyn, running from East River almost to the farthest limits of the Borough. Fulton and Catherine ferries and the great East River Bridge land upon this busy thoroughfare. Many of the finest public buildings and largest business edifices adorn Fulton Street. From the towers of the Temple Bar Building a panorama of Brooklyn stretches away to the east, showing hundreds of notable buildings and famous streets, the centers of the home life and business activities of over one million and a half of people.

THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS SECTION

In the center of this view towers the lofty Temple Bar Building. Nearby is the Court House, the scene of the celebrated "Beecher Trial," also the Hall of Records, the Municipal Building, and prominently, the Borough Hall. About these imposing and costly structures are grouped substantial office buildings, banks, theatres, newspapers, etc., while for a dozen blocks above, Fulton Street is lined with scores of great stores. This section of the city is becoming more and more congested from the demands of business and is gradually taking on an appearance similiar to the lower end of Manhattan.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Stretches from Fulton and Sands streets, Brooklyn, to opposite City Hall Park, New York. This magnificent bridge was begun in 1870 and opened to the public in 1883. Cost $21,000,000. It consists of a central river span 1,595 feet long and two land spans, with a total length between terminals of 7,580 feet The bridgeway carries two cable and two trolley car tracks, two wagon ways and a footpath. 4,000 cars and 2,000 vehicles pass east and west every day. The average number of passengers in twenty-four hours is 300,000. It is estimated that about 5,000,000,000 people have used this bridge since it was opened.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE

The greatest suspension bridge in the world crosses the East River from Broadway (Williamsburg) Brooklyn to the Grand Street Ferry, New York. It is a steel-towered suspension-cantilever structure with a length of 7,200 feet between terminals. The towers are 335 feet high. The central span is 1,600 feet long and 135 feet above the middle of the river. The bridgeway is 118 feet wide, and carries four trolley and two cable tracks, two roadways, two footpaths, and two bicycle paths. Estimated cost, about $21,000,000.

BROOKLYN TERMINAL AT BROOKLYN BRIDGE Copyright by Geo. P. Hall & Son

It would be hard to find a better position to gain a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of Greater New York than at the curve of the Brooklyn terminal of the East River Bridge. From this point the towering skyscrapers on the lower end of Manhattan Island have something of the look of a rugged mountain range. Here the great volume of traffic between the two sides of the busy East River continually passes.

Post Office JOHNSON STREET Brooklyn Eagle

The heart of the business center of Brooklyn. The fine Post Office building at the corner of Washington Street was built of blue granite in 1892 at a cost of $2,000,000. It contains the post office and the Federal Courts and offices. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle building on the opposite corner is the superb home of one of the leading newspapers in America, founded in 1841. The building was erected in 1891 and is a perfect specimen of a well-appointed newspaper office.

MECHANICS BANK

This strong institution, located on the corner of Court, Montague and Fulton streets, was founded in 1852, and is the strongest state bank on Long Island. The building is especially noted for the perfect style of its architecture. The bank has a capital of $500,000; deposits, $10,000,000.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON BUILDING

At Court Square near Fulton Street, is built of brown sandstone. The style of architecture is florid but attractive. A striking bust of Thomas Jefferson is mounted in an alcove in the facade. It is the home of the Kings County Democracy, and the center of Democratic energy in the Borough of Brooklyn.

THE TEMPLE BAR BUILDING

Stands on Court Street at the northwest corner of Joralemon Street. Built of gray stone and light brick, and twelve stories high with flanking towers, it is the premier skyscraper on the Brooklyn side of the East River. The structure was erected in 1901 and contains over two hundred offices.

THE FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY

This nine-storied office building at the corner of Montague and Clinton streets is the home of the Franklin Trust Company, an institution with a capital of $1,000,000, engaged in the trust and banking business. The building is a most substantial structure and is amply provided with safe and storage vault facilities.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

This is one of the finest savings bank buildings in America, located at the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets. It is built of white granite with a bronze trimmed tile roof. The Brooklyn Savings Bank is the oldest savings institution in the city. It has now about 70,000 depositors and the total of its deposits is about $40,000,000. Since its institution in 1827, this bank has had over 400,000 depositors and more than $250,000,000 have been deposited. It has paid out in interest nearly $35,000,000.

THE ORPHEUM THEATRE

This fine theatre building is located at the corner of Fulton Street and Rockwell Place. It is the leading house devoted to vaudeville in the city of Brooklyn. The building is a handsome structure without, and the auditorium within is acknowledged to be unsurpassed, for stage area and elegant appointments, by any of the great vaudeville theatres of the country.

FREE PUBLIC BATH

This attractive limestone structure with marble panels is on Hicks Street near De Graw Street. It is one of the five interior public baths opened in 1904. It is fitted with tubs and hot and cold water shower baths and is a popular institution with the masses.

THE HOTEL MARGARET

A beautiful modern hotel structure of ten stories located at Columbia Heights and Orange Street. Conveniently arranged and fire-proof. Splendidly equipped and managed. From the sun parlor in the upper story may be obtained a wonderful panoramic view of New York City and Bay.

13TH REGIMENT ARMORY

Located at Sumner, Putnam and Jefferson avenues. This fine regimental armory building is not excelled by any in the country. It is the home of a famous regiment, organized in 1847, which has served in the Civil and Spanish Wars and during several periods of domestic disorder.

23D REGIMENT ARMORY

This substantial and well equipped armory structure is at Bedford Avenue on the northwest corner of Pacific Street. The 23d Regiment served during the Civil War, in the draft riots of '63, and was under arms to repress disorders in 1887, 1892, 1895 and 1901. The 23d sent many volunteers to the Spanish War.

BOROUGH HALL, FORMERLY BROOKLYN CITY HALL

Located in City Hall Park at Fulton, Joralemon and Court streets, looking south. It is of white marble in Ionic style with six columns supporting the roof of the portico, and comprises three stories and a basement. The building contains the office of the president of the Borough and branch offices of finance, buildings, parks and other departments of the city government. A Court of Special Sessions sits here. In the plaza facing Borough Hall stands a statue of Beecher by John Q. A. Ward.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

The present library system was formed by the consolidation, in 1905, of the Brooklyn Public Library with 40,000 volumes and the Brooklyn Library with 170,000 volumes. The present number of volumes is about 300,000 with an annual free circulation of about 1,250,000 copies. The Public Library has nineteen branches. The business offices are at 26 Brevort Place.

HALL OF RECORDS

The Kings County Hall of Records at Court Square, Fulton and Livingston streets, takes rank with the finest municipal buildings in the country. It is a splendid white marble structure built in classic Renaissance style. The building rises three stories above the ground and cost $275,000. It contains offices of the Commissioner of Records, County Register, County Clerk and Surrogate. Here are preserved the archives of all real estate transactions, judgments, wills, executions, etc. One department is continually at work recopying old records.

RAYMOND STREET JAIL

The Kings County Jail on Raymond Street, between Willoughby and De Kalb avenues, is a massive structure built of gray and white granite in Norman style. It is popularly known as "The Raymond Street Jail." It is here that persons and suspects committed by the city courts are incarcerated. The Raymond Street Jail has also been used by the United States government as a place of confinement for convicted bank defaulters.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL

This modern school building at Seventh Avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets, has no superior in the world. It is a fire-proof building of modern French Renaissance style, and has chemical and physical laboratories, a printery and book bindery, forge and machine shops, sewing rooms, kitchen for housekeeping course, and a large auditorium and a lecture room. In the basement is a dining room, gymnasium and a room for the storage of bicycles. The building accom- 250,000 pupils and cost over $500,000 to build.

Main Building Domestic Art Building Library

PRATT INSTITUTE

A schoool of seience and industrial art founded by the late Charles Pratt in 1887. The building is situated in Ryerson Street between De Kalb and Willoughby avenues. The work of this institution comprises a high school course and classes for instruction in trading and ordinary arts for both sexes, including carpentry, building, metal work, dress-making, cooking, drawing, library work, etc., and for the training of teachers. It has about 3,500 students and 130 instructors. A new library and art building, erected in 1895 on the opposite side of Ryerson Street, contains 80,000 volumes.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL

At Seventh Avenue and Sixth Street stands the national hospital of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, founded in 1881. It is open to all sick without distinction of race or creed. Over 2,700 patients are cared for annually in its wards and rooms. The dispensary, established in 1895, treats 18,000 poor patients yearly. The equipment of this institution is thoroughly modern in every respect, and it bears a world-wide reputation as a comfortable home for sick or shattered humanity. The Hospital maintains a training school for nurses.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

A splendid Roman Catholic institution, located at St. Mark and Buffalo avenues. Patients of all creeds and nations received who are suffering from non-contagious diseases. A dispensary and nurses' training school are attached to the hospital. The othopedic department in particular has won fame from its extraordinary success in the application of mechanical remedies. St. Mary's Hospital was founded in 1882. It now contains two hundred and thirty beds.

ST. PHŒBE'S MISSION HOUSE

A charitable institution located at 125 De Kalb Avenue, opposite Fort Green Place. St. Phœbe's Mission was founded in 1883 by A. A. Low, as the headquarters of a movement to aid the sick and destitute in the crowded tenement districts, and in the many hospitals of the city. Its work has been very successful.

THE BROOKLYN NAVAL BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.

At 167 Sands Street near the Navy Yard stands the substantial structure of the Naval Y. M. C. A., a gift of Miss Helen M. Gould. This institution is run for the especial benefit of sailors and marines in the United States Navy. The building contains a restaurant, library, gymnasium, swimming-pool, sleeping apartments, etc.

BEECHER STATUE

An impressive statue of Henry Ward Beecher, the famous Brooklyn divine, stands in the plaza facing the Borough Hall. It was erected in 1891 and is a masterpiece of the famous sculptor, John Q. A. Ward. The statue is a tribute to Mr. Beecher's invaluable service to the world during his forty years' pastorate of Plymouth Church.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

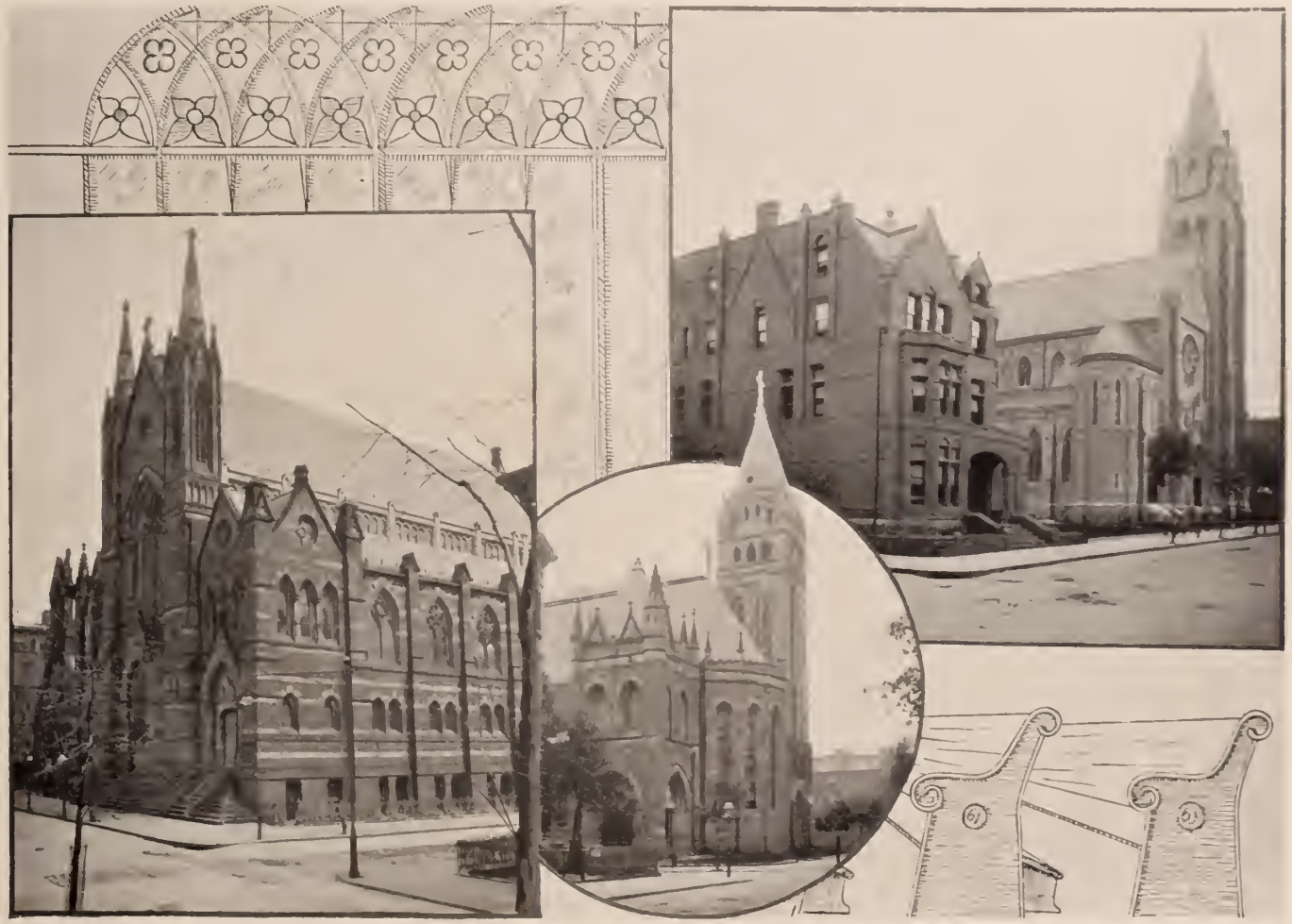
This famous edifice, formerly known as "Beecher's Church," is situated on Orange Street between Hicks and Henry streets. It is a large brick building finished in simple style within and without, seating 2,800 persons. Here Mr. Beecher labored for forty years and was succeeded by Dr. Lyman Abbott and later by Dr. Newell D. Hillis.

FAMOUS BROOKLYN CHURCHES

First Presbyterian and Sands Street Methodist, Henry Street.

First Reformed, Seventh Avenue.

Memorial Presbyterian, Seventh Avenue.



FAMOUS BROOKLYN CHURCHES

St. Ann's Episcopal, Clinton Street.

St. Francis Xavier (R. C.) Carroll Street.

St. Augustine (R. C.) Sixth Avenue.

FAMOUS BROOKLYN CHURCHES

German Evangelical, Schermerhorn Street.

Grace Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Avenue.

Baptist Tabernacle, Clinton Street.

FAMOUS BROOKLYN CHURCHES

St. Peter's, State Street.
St. John's Episcopal, St. John's Place.
Grace Episcopal, Hicks Street.
Church of the Redeemer, Fourth Avenue.
Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont Street.

GRANT SQUARE, BEDFORD AVENUE Union League Club

This beautiful square derives its name from the noble bronze statue of the great general which stands in a central location, a gift to the city from the Union League Club. It represents General Grant as he appeared at the time of the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864. The Union League Club, organized 1889, is the leading Republican social organization. The club house is one of the most attractive in the city. The club is a flourishing body with a membership of over eight hundred.

CLINTON AVENUE

Which extends from Flushing Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, is one of the most beautiful and interesting of the many fine residential streets in the Borough of Brooklyn. Many of the citizens who have been prominently identified with the city's progress, and who have won fame in political, business, religious or philanthropic circles live in magnificent homes upon this fine street. Clinton Avenue is esplanaded upon both sides. The private grounds along this ideal thoroughfare are always kept in superb condition.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

The main entrance to the Navy Yard is on Navy Street, opposite Sands Street. This is the principal naval station in the country and was established in 1801. The grounds embrace a total area of 144 acres with three miles of water front. Over two thousand men are employed here constantly. The view shows the Commandant's office with several trophies in the shape of captured guns and mortars taken by the Navy in various wars displayed in a little park nearby. The Navy Yard is under the command of a Rear Admiral of the United States Navy. The "officers' quarters" are located in an impressive line of old-fashioned residences along the southern side of the enclosure.

RECEIVING SHIP AT NAVY YARD

There are two portions of the Navy Yard separated by the deep bay, called the "Wallabout." The Cob Dock Island, of nineteen acres, is in the bay. It forms an extensive park-like place where musters and drills of sailors, marines and recruits are held. On the outer edge of Cob Dock is the old frigate, "Vermont," now a receiving ship. Its great yellow hulk is used for a recruiting station, furnishing depot and home for sailors preparing for or waiting an assignment to service. The Cob Dock is reached from the main yard by a small ferry-boat.

A SCENE IN THE NAVY YARD

The Yard contains immense and complete facilities for the construction and repair of ships of war. There are buildings for foundries; machine, boiler, plumbing, painting, blacksmithing, molding and cooperage shops, and vast store houses. Naval ships, transports, torpedo boats, etc., are always lying at the wharves in and out of commission or awaiting repairs. In order to handle the huge pieces of armor plate, machinery, gun carriages, and the heavy guns themselves, a great one hundred-ton lifting crane has been installed. The railway shown in the view is for the purpose of transporting heavy material to points needed.

THE DRY DOCK AT NAVY YARD

The most remarkable sights at the Navy Yard are the great dry docks of which there are three, one of wood and two of stone. The largest of the latter is 670 feet long, 70 feet wide, has a draft of 29 feet, and cost considerably over $2,000,000. The enormous steam pumps connected with this dock can completely empty it of water in about four and one-half hours, thus affording speedy repairs below the waterline to any vessel in the service from a tiny submarine to a gigantic battleship.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT "PLUNGER"

The submarine is the latest and most interesting addition to the fighting force of a modern navy. It can sink or rise at will by taking inboard an extra weight of water for the first purpose and forcibly expelling it for the second. The interior of the hull is a mass of delicate machinery and the various operations of the vessel are so controlled that it may travel upon or below the surface of the sea. Submarine observations are conducted by means of the periscope, an arrangement which throws a view of the immediate surface of the sea before the observer below. Duty on a vessel of this type is always attended with more or less danger. The "Plunger" was the vessel selected by President Roosevelt for his submarine voyage.

TORPEDO BOAT, NAVY YARD

The view shows the stern of a torpedo boat, one of the dreaded "mosquitoes of the sea." From the torpedo tube mounted on the deck is launched the most deadly weapon of modern warfare. The torpedo is an extraordinary projectile, so arranged that its movements may be controlled by proper adjustment of the mechanism before shooting from the tube. Torpedo boats are built to attain high speed at the expense of everything else. They do not bear the reputation of being comfortable ships for sea service. In the distance may be seen the great floating crane which will lift and swing with ease a hundred-ton weight. The battleship "Massachusetts" is on the right.

MONTAUK CLUB

The beautiful building of the Montauk Club, located at Plaza Circle, Eighth Avenue and Lincoln Place, is a striking architectural creation of yellow brick and terra cotta, built in modified Venetian style and modelled after the Casa d'Oro, Venice. The building was dedicated in 1891 and is the home of an organization numbering four hundred and fifty members, instituted in 1889. The interior is decorated in exquisite taste. A ladies' dining room and a large ball room are especially admired.

THE MIDWOOD CLUB

Took its name from "Midwout," the Dutch appellation for the old village of Flatbush. The roomy and palatial club house was formerly the residence of the Clarkson family, and is surrounded by three acres of well-kept grounds. The Midwood Club was organized in 1889 and has a membership of over one hundred. It enjoys a wide reputation for the select quality of its social entertainments.

THE GERMANIA CLUB

An organization with a membership of over two hundred and fifty, was organized in 1870 for the purpose of promoting social intercourse and the cultivation of the German language. Few organizations of this character have had a more successful existence. The fine building contains a large ball room and theatrical hall.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB

One of the oldest in Brooklyn, organized in in 1865, is housed in a solid structure of brick and brownstone at the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets. Many of the leading citizens who have been famous in the city's political history have been associated with this organization. Its record has been one of unvarying progress and it now has a membership of nearly five hundred.

Lake at Prospect Park

OCEAN PARKWAY GATE, PROSPECT PARK

At the junction of Parkside and Coney Island avenues stands the Southern Gateway of Prospect Park. The noble bronze group of rearing wild horses are supported by granite pedestals. Here begins the Ocean Parkway which runs straightaway, with the exception of one turn, almost six and one-half miles to Brighton Beach, Coney Island. The Lake in Prospect Park covers an area of sixty-one acres. In summer it affords fine opportunities for boating and in winter is given up entirely to skating. Many swans and other water fowl are kept on this lake.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL ARCH Copyright Geo. P. Hall & Son

This great monument stands at the Plaza entrance to Prospect Park, at the junction of Flatbush, Vanderbilt, Ninth Avenues and Eastern Parkway. It is without question the finest memorial arch in the Western Hemisphere. The bronze groups at the sides represent the Army and Navy, which together with the striking quadriga surmounting the structure, were designed by Frederick MacMonnies. The arch cost over $250,000, raised by State and private subscriptions.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER TOWER

This artistic tower stands at the corner of the Reservoir, facing Underhill Place, at the junction of Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Avenue. Its beautiful proportions of pink granite, erected in Romanesque style, make it a prominent and pleasing feature of the landscape for miles about. Water is raised from the Reservoir for the supply of the city around Prospect Park. The tower is a part of the great water system of this section of the city.

MAIN ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK

Prospect Park lies upon the high ground in the rear of the city and overlooks South Brooklyn and New York Harbor on one side and the Atlantic Shore toward Coney Island on the other. This great park rivals Central Park in size and is considered by many to be the more beautiful of the two. The area of ground within its limits includes five hundred and sixteen acres. Near the center of the Plaza in the rear of the Memorial Arch is a fountain provided with apparatus for electrical illumination. Much of the battle of Long Island in 1776—a fierce struggle between the British and Continentals—was fought upon ground now a part of Prospect Park.

FLATBUSH AVENUE ENTRANCE, PROSPECT PARK

At Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street is located one of the entrances to the great Park, particularly admired for its architectural simplicity. It leads directly to an interesting section of the enclosure where the trees and shrubbery grow in rich profusion along many delightful drives. Much of the popularity of Prospect Park is due to the privilege accorded to all to run about on the grass almost everywhere or to wander through the thickets at will. On certain lawns hundreds of young people congregate on holidays to play tennis, croquet, cricket and baseball, while thousands of lazier mortals lounge upon the cool grassy slopes.

IN PROSPECT PARK

The drives in the park extend a distance of over eight miles and there are also three and one-half miles of bridle-paths, besides many well-kept pathways and rambles for pedestrians, lined with fine trees and lawns and amply supplied with drinking fountains, rest-houses, arbors, etc., extending for over fourteen miles. All the bridgework and roadways in the park are built in a most substantial manner and in thoroughly artistic style. Some of the foremost designers and landscape gardeners of America have put their best work into the development of this magnificent park.

TERRACE, FORT GREENE PARK

Between Myrtle and DeKalb avenues, Raymond Street and Washington Park, are thirty acres of elevated plateau known as "Fort Greene Park." Its gently rolling surface is handsomely laid out in walks and lawns, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It was the site of extensive earthworks during the Revolutionary War. At the corner of Myrtle Avenue and St. Edward's Street is a series of terraces in which is built the tomb of the unfortunate patriot prisoners who died in the British ship "Jersey," moored in the East River during the Revolutionary War. At the foot of the terraces is a large Plaza.

DREAMLAND PLAZA, CONEY ISLAND

Dreamland fronts on the ocean side of Coney Island. Here immense sums have been expended to complete one of the most costly amusement resorts in America. A tall Beacon Tower, 375 feet high, dominates the architectural scheme. It is illuminated nightly by 100,000 electric lights and can be seen for 30 miles. No promenade in Dreamland is less than 50 feet wide and the enclosure will accommodate 250,000 people.

LAGOON AT NIGHT, LUNA PARK, CONEY ISLAND

At night this magic city by the sea is brilliantly lighted by more than 750,000 electric lamps. The grounds are as light as noonday and the spectacular illumination of the unique architecture affords a scene of grandeur and beauty. Here the possibilities of electric lighting have received their fullest development. Whether upon slender shaft, minaret or pagoda, they gleam and twinkle with the bright lamps worked into every imaginable design in a profusion both lavish and artistic. It is hard to say whether Luna Park is more beautiful by day or when sparkling with a myriad of electric lights.

SKY LINE AND BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CONEY ISLAND

The sky line of Coney Island has been transformed during the last few years and would hardly be recognized now by one familiar with its appearance ten years ago. A bird's-eye view presents a bewildering mass of towers, pinnacles, cupolas, etc., of the various attractions. The new Coney Island resembles one of the great World's Fairs in the magnitude of its artistically designed structures and in the lavish decoration of the amusement palaces which adorn its streets. It is a gorgeous monument of what man can do with wood and iron or stone and staff, charmingly picturesque by day and a brilliant wonderland of electric illumination by night.

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